Historic, archived document

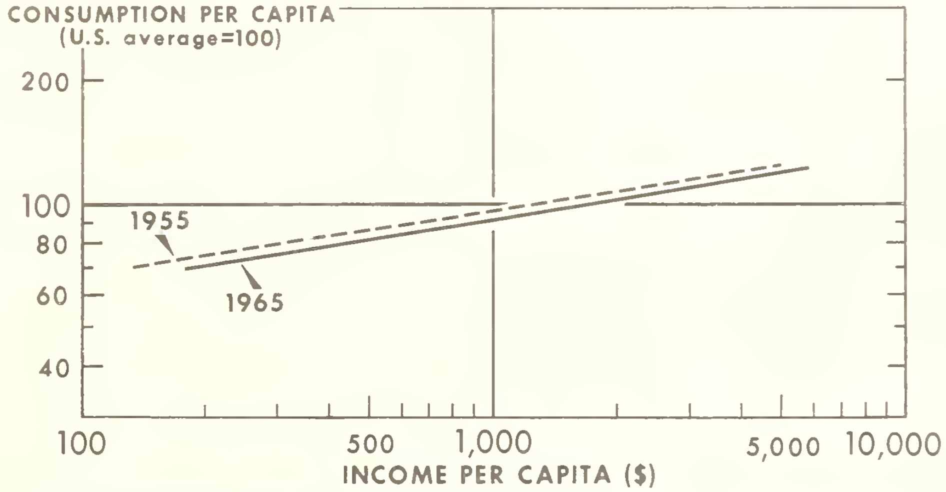
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

ERS-419

A CROSS-SECTIONAL VIEW OF U.S. FOOD CONSUMPTION

By Helen M. Eklund

FOOD CONSUMPTION RELATED TO INCOME, ALL FOOD*



* PER CAPITA FOOD CONSUMPTION INDEXES FIT AS A FUNCTION OF PER CAPITA MONEY INCOME AFTER TAXES. DATA FROM 10 INCOME GROUPS FOR SPRING 1955 AND 7 GROUPS FOR SPRING 1965 - FROM THE FOOD CONSUMPTION SURVEYS--WERE FIT IN DOUBLE LOG FORM.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 6521-69 (S) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

A 1-1/2-percent increase in quantity of food consumed at home per capita was associated with a 10-percent increase in per capita income, both in 1955 and 1965, according to household survey data by income classification. At given levels of income, adjusted to constant dollars, consumption was slightly lower in spring 1965 than a decade earlier.

U.S. per capita income rose 24 percent between 1955 and 1965, in constant dollars, and U.S. average consumption was the same, according to the annual Per Capita Food Consumption Index.

TRI-AGENCY READING ROOM

MAR [illegible] 1972

500 12th St., SW, Room 505
Washington D. C. 20250

Reprinted from the National Food Situation, NFS-128, May 1969, by the Economic and Statistical Analysis Division, Economic Research Service.

ERS-419 JUNE 1969

A CROSS-SECTIONAL VIEW OF U.S. FOOD CONSUMPTION [1]

Highlights

This report presents price-weighted cross-sectional food consumption indexes developed from information collected in the Household Food Consumption Survey, Spring 1965 in order to evaluate patterns of food consumption on a consistent basis. Consumption patterns are compared with those shown by a similar survey in the spring of 1955. Major findings were as follows:

- Variation by regions in per capita food consumption rates was cut in half in the 10-year interval. Among urbanizations (urban, rural nonfarm, and rural farm), variation was cut by a third.
- Northeast replaced the West as the largest per capita consumer. But in 1965 there was little variation in consumption among the Northeast, North Central, and West.
- The South remained the lowest in per capita food consumption, but it made the greatest gain over the 10-year period.
- The U.S. urban consumption rate was slightly lower in 1965 than in 1955 despite large gains in the South and Northeast regions.
- Between 1955 and 1965, farm and rural nonfarm per capita consumption rates increased, largely in the South where over 40 percent of these people live.
- Regional income changes explain part of the shifts in consumption.
- Population shifts--among regions and from rural to urban areas--have tended to lessen the variation in food consumption levels.
- In both 1955 and 1965, a 10-percent increase in per capita income was associated with a 1-1/2 percent increase in per capita food consumption. This relationship held for both animal and crop food products.
- Consumption response to a 10-percent increase in income for major items in 1965 follows:

  --Consumption of beef, processed fruit, processed vegetables, and processed potatoes each increased 3 percent or more for each 10-percent increase in income.

  --Consumption of pork, chicken, fish, fresh potatoes, and coffee each showed little association with income changes.

  --Consumption of cereal products and eggs both declined slightly as incomes increased.

The 1955 and 1965 Household Food Consumption Surveys are the largest, most comprehensive surveys of U.S. food use ever made. They were the first nationwide surveys to obtain a 4-region and 3-urbanization breakdown. [2] The U.S. housekeeping-household population of 181 million persons sampled in 1965 excluded the population in Alaska and Hawaii and about 10 million other people. The ineligible population comprised (1) those who lived in households in which no one had 10 or more meals from household supplies during the week surveyed and (2) the socalled nonhousekeeping population--those who lived in hotels or rooming houses or in public or private institutions. This compares with the housekeeping population of 153 million covered in the 1955 survey, which excluded about 9 million persons. Omission of

---

[1] By Helen M. Eklund, Food Consumption Section, ERS.

[2] Reports 1-5 (one for the U.S. total and each of the 4 regions) of the Household Food Consumption Surveys for Spring 1955 and Spring 1965 show data on quantity of food used, value per household, and proportion of households using each food.

these segments of the population, though relatively small, occasionally may explain differences in level of consumption derived from the surveys and total consumption derived by the "disappearance" method. 3/

The two surveys reported quantity used, value per household, and proportion of households using an almost identical list of foods. The surveys covered the same regional and urbanization groups. However, reporting by income classification differed.

The 1955 survey of food use was tabulated by income classification only for families of 2 or more persons. The 1965 survey included 1-person households. Consumption by 1-person households for any given food or food group is usually very different from per capita consumption rates for larger families. Consumers in 1-person families are primarily adults (but children could enter as guests). In 1955 about 64 percent of these consumers were 55 years of age or older and 78 percent of these were women. Although per capita income for 1-person families is about a third higher than the average for all households, consumption expenditures of single people on average are about a half higher--thus, effective purchasing power is about 10 percent less. About three-fourths of 1-person households had incomes under $3,000 in 1955. Food use indexes for 1955 by income classification presented in this report were adjusted to include data for 1-person households.

Cross-section Consumption Indexes

Cross-section indexes of per capita consumption based on household use reported in the spring 1965 survey have been prepared by region, urbanization and income. Quantities of products reported used in the survey were adjusted to primary foods--ingredients of mixed foods distributed to basic food groups--and weighted by average annual retail prices in 1957-59. The value aggregates thus derived were then put in index form letting the U.S. average equal 100 (tables 10-14). These indexes match those developed for the 1955 survey (table 15). 4/ The indexes allow consistent comparisons of quantity on a cross-section basis. Their use avoids the aggregation problem of adding dissimilar quantities or values that vary over the income scale because of price differences.

Per capita use of household food supplies assumes that 21 meals at home is equivalent to 1 person. In this way, meals eaten by guests and meals eaten away from home by household members are taken into account.

The 1965 indexes were constructed in the same way and use the same retail store price weights (1957-59) as the annual Per Capita Food Consumption Index. 5/ The time-series index allows study of changes in consumption through time, while the 2 cross-sectional indexes permit in-depth analysis at two points in time, both in the Spring season.

Statistical notes at the end of this article explain the problems involved in converting the package of mixed foods that consumers buy, as reported by the surveys, to the primary foods necessary for construction of the index. They also describe the method used in adjusting the 1955 indexes by income classification to include data for 1-person households.

3/ For comparison of data, see U.S. Food Consumption: Annual Disappearance and Household Survey Data, by Corinne LeBovit, ERS-404, February 1969. [Reprinted from National Food Situation, NFS-126, November 1968.]

4/ The 1955 indexes utilized 1947-49 retail prices as weights. Introduction of New Regional Indexes for Food Consumption Analysis, By Robert J. Lavell, AMS-340(5). October 1959. [Reprinted from National Food Situation, NFS-89, July 1959.]

5/ For methodology of the time-series index, see U.S. Food Consumption, Statis. Bul. 364, Econ. Res. Ser., U.S. Dept. Agr., June 1965.

Consumption Patterns

1965 Total Food Use

Per person use of all food in the United States in spring 1965 increased rather uniformly at successively higher levels of income, varying from 18 percent below average at incomes under $1,000 to 16 percent above at incomes of $15,000 and over. Consumption of animal products and crop products shows only slightly differing patterns. As would be expected with higher-cost foods, animal product consumption in 1965 was farther below average than food from crops in income levels under $3,000. At incomes over $8,000, however, consumption of crop foods was slightly farther above average than animal products were.

Farm households used 2 percent more food than the U.S. average and urban households 1 percent more, while rural nonfarm used 3 percent less. All urbanization groups used about the same per capita amounts of food from crops, although the farm population used a little less. Animal products provided all of the deviation affecting the total food pattern--farm households used 4 percent more than average and urban families 1 percent more, while rural nonfarm consumption of animal products was 5 percent under average.

Except for only the highest income groups, farm families consumed more food per capita at each level of money income than either urban or rural nonfarm families. Differences were most striking at middle income levels. Although part of the larger amounts of food consumed by farm households may be due to the more active work connected with farming, the much higher rate of consumption of animal foods is largely attributed to the availability of home-produced food. About 30 percent of all farm household food was home produced, and two-thirds of this was livestock commodities. In addition, money income (the classifier for income levels) is a smaller part of total income for farm than for nonfarm families.

Aside from the nonmoney income attributed to housing and fuel which farm households have to a greater extent than others, home-produced food as reported used in the April-June 1965 period added an annual average of $128 per person to food cost and therefore to nonmoney income. This compares with the value of home-produced food amounting to an annual average of $5 for urban and $29 for rural nonfarm households.

Regional Changes

Much less variation from national averages is observed in the regional food consumption patterns in 1965 than in 1955. U.S. average food consumption per capita was about the same in both years (only a 0.3 percent difference). For this reason, the shifts in regional pattern may be interpreted as approximating absolute changes in per capita consumption rates. 6/ A summary of the cross-section indexes for all food consumed at home (U.S. average consumption in each year is equal to 100) follows: 7/

Region	1955	1965
All urbanizations		
All United States	100	100
Northeast	101	104
North Central	107	103
South	89	95
West	109	102
Urban		
All United States	102	101
Northeast	102	105
North Central	109	101
South	93	97
West	107	102
Rural nonfarm		
All United States	95	97
Northeast	98	99
North Central	102	104
South	85	92
West	113	95
Farm		
All United States	100	102
Northeast	113	105
North Central	111	110
South	86	91
West	113	115

6/ This assumes no reduction in seasonal pattern over time.

7/ Summarized from tables 10-15.

Table 10.--United States: Cross-sectional indexes of per person food use, by urbanization and family income, Spring 1965 1/

Urbanization and income group 2/ (dollars)	Total: All food	Total: Animal products	Total: Crop products 3/	Animal products: Red meat: Beef	Red meat: Pork	Red meat: Total 4/	Poultry: Chicken	Poultry: Total 5/	Fishery products	Eggs	Dairy products: Fresh fluid milks 6/	Dairy products: Processed including butter	Dairy products: Total: Including butter	Dairy products: Total: Excluding butter	Animal fats (including butter)
	Index: U.S. average = 100														
U.S. average 7/	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 1,000	82	81	82	66	97	76	102	96	114	102	67	72	73	73	115
1,000-1,999	87	87	88	72	99	81	107	[illegible]	[illegible]	106	72	83	81	82	91
2,000-2,999	88	87	90	76	99	84	96	91	93	100	81	86	84	[illegible]	101
3,000-3,999	90	90	90	88	103	90	100	100	92	99	88	89	85	86	90
4,000-4,999	97	97	97	95	101	97	106	105	89	104	96	99	93	95	91
5,000-5,999	101	102	99	102	102	103	97	97	96	100	105	101	103	102	97
6,000-6,999	102	103	102	103	101	105	101	100	96	101	104	100	102	102	99
7,000-7,999	[illegible]	106	106	111	104	108	97	99	109	96	113	104	100	100	99
8,000-8,999	106	105	106	114	99	108	96	98	98	99	105	105	107	107	99
9,000-9,999	107	105	109	111	91	105	97	96	88	91	115	115	115	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000-14,999	112	111	112	114	97	110	100	106	117	98	114	122	118	117	116
15,000 and over	116	115	117	123	93	116	99	105	127	102	111	128	120	116	136
Urban 7/	101	101	100	103	100	103	104	105	101	98	100	99	100	101	[illegible]
Under 1,000	85	85	85	71	107	84	122	114	98	103	67	75	72	72	78
1,000-1,999	89	89	87	80	95	86	118	116	101	107	79	85	79	81	72
2,000-2,999	91	90	93	79	100	88	99	94	100	102	84	85	85	85	72
3,000-3,999	88	89	88	81	102	89	106	104	93	97	83	77	80	81	[illegible]
4,000-4,999	95	95	96	93	102	97	111	111	95	101	92	83	87	89	80
5,000-5,999	102	104	99	104	105	105	103	104	93	98	104	101	104	104	90
6,000-6,999	102	103	100	112	99	108	100	99	93	98	102	101	101	100	90
7,000-7,999	107	107	106	111	106	110	98	101	112	95	112	102	107	107	93
8,000-8,999	104	104	105	114	94	107	100	104	97	93	104	105	104	103	100
9,000-9,999	105	103	107	107	90	102	102	102	85	88	115	110	113	112	98
10,000-14,999	111	111	111	116	96	110	105	110	109	97	115	119	117	116	[illegible]
15,000 and over	117	116	[illegible]	121	94	116	110	116	137	99	112	123	120	117	137
Rural nonfarm 7/	97	95	100	93	97	92	91	90	100	101	97	99	98	97	100
Under 1,000	76	74	78	57	83	64	86	79	135	100	59	73	66	66	137
1,000-1,999	85	80	90	61	98	72	94	90	121	102	74	77	76	78	95
2,000-2,999	81	79	85	67	93	74	90	84	76	96	68	85	77	73	100
3,000-3,999	94	93	95	87	100	91	91	97	101	100	93	90	91	93	88
4,000-4,999	96	95	97	96	93	93	100	97	73	106	100	95	96	100	89
5,000-5,999	96	94	99	95	93	92	82	82	89	104	106	96	101	101	[illegible]
6,000-6,999	102	100	105	99	103	98	100	99	102	101	108	96	103	[illegible]	90
7,000-7,999	104	103	105	109	97	102	95	92	101	90	115	106	111	110	112
8,000-8,999	107	107	108	106	113	107	80	81	104	111	110	118	114	[illegible]	80
9,000-9,999	114	112	116	131	98	117	74	71	90	100	113	135	[illegible]	123	115
10,000-14,999	114	109	119	105	98	104	61	94	163	96	112	137	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15,000 and over	115	110	122	123	87	111	88	94	84	114	106	131	[illegible]	113	[illegible]
Farm 7/	102	104	[illegible]	102	111	102	[illegible]	[illegible]	95	116	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Under 1,000	87	88	86	71	104	80	88	85	107	105	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	102
1,000-1,999	89	92	84	67	115	82	[illegible]	91	118	112	104	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000-2,999	90	94	85	82	106	88	95	90	103	103	102	91	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,000-3,999	95	95	94	84	112	[illegible]	92	87	70	113	106	[illegible]	102	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,000-4,999	108	109	108	110	117	109	[illegible]	85	73	121	111	[illegible]	113	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000-5,999	106	109	103	116	107	110	91	88	98	113	114	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,000-6,999	113	115	109	115	121	114	124	115	97	131	112	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7,000-7,999	116	116	117	118	115	113	80	76	77	132	138	[illegible]	134	[illegible]	[illegible]
8,000-8,999	117	123	110	148	107	120	101	98	93	136	111	131	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9,000-9,999	116	116	116	120	101	112	95	101	133	112	122	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000-14,999	112	118	104	125	114	118	77	80	98	122	116	144	131	[illegible]	[illegible]
15,000 and over	110	117	[illegible]	152	[illegible]	130	69	64	104	127	110	117	114	107	[illegible]

See footnotes at end of table. Continued

Table 10.--United States: Cross-sectional indexes of per person food use, by urbanization and family income, Spring 1965 1/ - Continued

Urbanization and income group 2/ (dollars)	Fruits and vegetables (excluding baby foods and soups)													
	Melons	Fruit, excluding melons								Vegetables				
		Fresh	Processed						Total	Fresh	Processed			Total
			Canned		Frozen	Chilled juice	Dried	Total 8/			Canned	Frozen	Total	
			Fruit	Juice										
	Index: U.S. average 100													
U.S. average 7/	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 1,000	28	79	63	65	34	43	96	55	67	95	71	36	63	81
1,000-1,999	39	83	67	81	40	45	146	64	77	103	80	48	72	90
2,000-2,999	70	85	77	84	52	71	102	73	79	93	79	59	75	85
3,000-3,999	84	82	84	77	46	87	80	72	77	87	91	55	83	85
4,000-4,999	64	92	93	91	59	[illegible]	104	84	80	92	101	66	98	95
5,000-5,999	82	[illegible]	102	97	90	115	92	98	98	94	107	86	103	98
6,000-6,999	99	104	106	98	105	103	102	103	105	100	114	91	108	103
7,000-7,999	140	107	109	106	113	104	67	108	107	102	102	127	108	105
8,000-8,999	110	103	121	109	141	106	78	121	112	101	106	124	110	105
9,000-9,999	120	107	129	119	166	116	138	135	121	109	107	138	114	111
10,000-14,999	150	126	117	140	182	110	125	140	133	110	107	166	121	114
15,000 and over	229	125	115	139	200	205	116	153	140	143	102	193	121	133
Urban 7/	109	97	104	108	113	119	94	108	103	97	104	115	107	101
Under 1,000	33	76	73	89	38	74	104	68	72	100	93	63	86	94
1,000-1,999	51	88	72	80	54	74	131	73	80	96	90	73	86	90
2,000-2,999	87	89	90	97	68	102	105	87	88	90	88	82	87	89
3,000-3,999	89	73	90	83	53	118	66	79	76	79	96	67	90	84
4,000-4,999	74	92	96	104	65	105	100	90	86	90	103	105	104	96
5,000-5,999	92	92	101	103	99	133	76	103	98	92	110	100	108	99
6,000-6,999	98	102	111	102	111	108	108	108	105	93	116	94	110	101
7,000-7,999	143	105	106	110	115	127	57	111	108	99	104	126	110	104
8,000-8,999	116	98	117	116	143	114	80	122	110	99	106	136	114	105
9,000-9,999	125	101	129	122	164	131	133	136	119	103	107	139	114	108
10,000-14,999	154	119	120	140	190	122	111	144	132	106	107	179	124	114
15,000 and over	226	125	113	141	207	226	89	156	141	146	104	194	123	136
Rural nonfarm 7/	88	103	96	88	79	68	103	87	95	102	95	77	91	97
Under 1,000	23	73	58	39	35	23	91	46	59	32	48	10	40	64
1,000-1,999	28	98	66	99	29	28	134	62	80	115	71	22	59	91
2,000-2,999	84	72	61	58	22	34	95	50	61	99	71	33	61	83
3,000-3,999	91	91	77	76	40	44	103	67	78	94	91	44	80	88
4,000-4,999	34	99	85	63	46	46	81	70	84	86	103	58	92	89
5,000-5,999	58	106	108	91	69	86	119	90	98	93	106	62	96	94
6,000-6,999	96	104	98	91	87	108	98	95	99	103	111	92	106	107
7,000-7,999	136	109	120	92	106	43	85	100	104	105	96	130	104	105
8,000-8,999	92	112	134	92	141	102	63	120	116	99	107	95	104	101
9,000-9,999	100	131	123	113	175	49	180	128	129	126	109	132	116	122
10,000-14,999	142	153	111	155	165	56	112	133	143	122	108	131	112	117
15,000 and over	305	132	152	151	187	121	288	161	147	122	88	249	125	124
Farm 7/	63	119	78	66	64	30	115	70	94	119	81	45	71	98
Under 1,000	28	101	44	60	19	6	106	42	71	125	63	10	51	93
1,000-1,999	12	102	53	50	13	3	66	39	70	116	63	10	51	68
2,000-2,999	27	102	52	60	48	3	103	52	77	100	63	22	53	79
3,000-3,999	39	110	63	42	31	26	98	51	90	123	67	18	57	93
4,000-4,999	82	138	90	84	60	36	172	83	110	120	87	49	77	101
5,000-5,999	67	125	89	57	77	33	129	75	100	127	[illegible]	45	78	106
6,000-6,999	124	130	92	31	103	25	110	95	107	134	98	54	86	113
7,000-7,999	106	138	105	116	105	18	152	102	120	120	97	103	97	115
8,000-8,999	100	143	112	70	113	[illegible]	128	96	119	113	96	78	92	104
9,000-9,999	123	129	153	95	136	119	147	130	130	114	113	137	116	115
10,000-14,999	119	133	102	96	125	71	189	108	120	115	96	89	94	106
15,000 and over	61	113	52	86	129	135	62	93	103	109	109	58	93	102

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

Table 10.--United States: Cross-sectional indexes of per person food use, by urbanization and family income, Spring 1965 1/- Continued

Urbanization and income group 2/ (dollars)	Vegetable oils	Potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Fresh	Potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Processed	Potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Total	Soup and baby food	Dry beans and peas	Tree-nuts and peanuts	Cereal products	Sugar and sweets: Sugar 8/	Sugar and sweets: Sweets 9/	Sugar and sweets: Total	Coffee	Tea	Cocoa
	Index: U.S. average = 100													
U.S. average 7/	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 1,000	75	95	40	64	63	169	73	113	111	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000-1,999	87	100	31	61	57	171	66	110	117	76	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000-2,999	91	102	63	83	72	171	80	107	117	75	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,000-3,999	94	106	64	82	105	148	87	104	[illegible]	87	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,000-4,999	103	115	86	99	110	121	[illegible]	104	114	96	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000-5,999	104	102	97	99	126	95	104	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,000-6.999	101	101	107	104	[illegible]	83	107	[illegible]	[illegible]	103	101	[illegible]	109	[illegible]
7,000-7,999	[illegible]	99	133	119	[illegible]	62	121	[illegible]	[illegible]	111	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8,000-8,999	110	96	[illegible]	120	107	64	114	[illegible]	91	110	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9,000-9,999	106	[illegible]	135	119	109	63	112	95	82	108	103	107	87	[illegible]
10,000-14,999	102	[illegible]	149	122	96	57	113	[illegible]	76	119	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15,000 and over	[illegible]	76	132	[illegible]	82	[illegible]	125	[illegible]	[illegible]	131	117	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Urban 7/	100	91	103	98	110	96	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Under 1,000	[illegible]	77	[illegible]	56	63	137	62	[illegible]	91	77	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000-1,999	[illegible]	83	35	56	73	140	60	101	[illegible]	[illegible]	81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000-2,999	[illegible]	92	86	89	[illegible]	146	[illegible]	104	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,000-3,999	[illegible]	[illegible]	61	74	125	121	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,000-4,999	101	[illegible]	79	89	130	113	[illegible]	101	101	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000-5,999	104	93	92	93	139	84	101	[illegible]	91	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,000-6,999	98	92	101	97	110	77	101	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7,000-7,999	108	96	136	119	[illegible]	[illegible]	117	101	[illegible]	111	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8,000-8,999	106	[illegible]	144	120	115	57	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	110	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9,000-9,999	104	94	[illegible]	120	117	55	109	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000-14,999	100	[illegible]	145	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	112	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15,000 and over	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	107	[illegible]	37	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rural nonfarm 7/	[illegible]	113	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Under 1,000	67	[illegible]	41	[illegible]	55	205	[illegible]	115	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000-1,999	[illegible]	112	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000-2,999	[illegible]	111	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	213	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,000-3,999	[illegible]	125	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	110	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,000-4,999	111	137	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	101	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000-5,999	105	117	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,000-6,999	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7,000-7,999	[illegible]	102	[illegible]	[illegible]	114	[illegible]	105	[illegible]	107	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8,000-8,999	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	87	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9,000-9,999	[illegible]	111	[illegible]	115	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000-14,999	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15,000 and over	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	101	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farm 7/	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Under 1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000-1,999	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000-2,999	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,000-3,999	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,000-4,999	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000-5,999	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,000-6,999	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7,000-7,999	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8,000-8,999	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9,000-9,999	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000-14,999	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15,000 and over	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1/ Derived from 1965 Household Food Consumption Survey [illegible] persons. Indexes are based on [illegible] U.S. average retail prices. 2/ [illegible] income [illegible]. [illegible] separately. 4/ Includes lamb, mutton, and [illegible]. [illegible] amounts used in commercially processed foods. [illegible] categories listed, includes the fruit in jellies, [illegible] in processed foods. 10/ Includes sweeteners [illegible] etc.)

Table 11.--Northeast: Cross-sectional indexes of per person food use, by urbanization and family income, Spring 1965 1/

Urbanization and income group 2/ (dollars)	Total			Animal products											
				Red meat			Poultry				Dairy products				
	All food	Animal products	Crop products 3/	Beef	Pork	Total 4/	Chicken	Total 5/	Fishery products	Eggs	Fresh fluid milks 6/	Processed, including butter	Total		Animal fat (including butter)
													Including butter	Excluding butter	
	Index: U.S. average = 100														
Northeast average 7/	104	104	103	100	91	100	101	105	102	89	109	103	106	104	122
Under 1,000	92	83	98	80	77	77	92	86	104	103	78	109	94	94	85
1,000-1,999	97	96	98	78	94	88	152	144	93	104	91	84	88	86	99
2,000-2,999	91	89	95	79	78	80	103	98	90	87	92	92	92	90	119
3,000-3,999	98	97	99	87	98	93	97	95	104	95	101	88	95	94	115
4,000-4,999	98	99	96	90	98	95	123	125	79	89	104	88	96	95	107
5,000-5,999	103	104	100	99	95	102	97	102	97	84	115	102	108	107	104
6,000-6,999	105	106	104	103	92	101	97	103	99	91	114	105	109	106	134
7,000-7,999	107	110	104	110	98	108	90	100	100	87	118	106	112	109	133
8,000-8,999	106	105	107	101	98	102	84	91	112	87	104	113	109	105	127
9,000-9,999	109	108	109	103	79	100	104	105	102	88	124	115	119	117	127
10,000-14,999	110	110	110	110	85	106	95	105	133	90	111	109	110	106	136
15,000 and over	122	124	121	112	78	115	114	119	137	99	114	146	130	124	174
Urban 7/	105	106	104	100	94	103	110	114	108	89	110	101	106	103	123
Under 1,000	88	82	96	66	105	79	141	133	132	75	61	65	63	65	54
1,000-1,999	95	94	96	75	93	88	149	140	100	110	84	78	81	81	86
2,000-2,999	95	93	98	80	80	86	115	110	100	90	89	92	91	88	121
3,000-3,999	97	97	98	83	108	95	111	105	114	97	97	79	88	87	116
4,000-4,999	99	100	97	89	100	96	134	139	90	88	105	81	93	92	102
5,000-5,999	104	107	101	99	98	105	103	109	101	82	116	102	109	108	102
6,000-6,999	106	108	103	107	92	104	101	105	101	90	116	107	111	107	138
7,000-7,999	113	115	110	110	107	114	102	114	108	89	120	106	113	109	136
8,000-8,999	107	106	109	100	100	104	93	97	121	80	101	111	106	103	126
9,000-9,999	105	105	106	97	76	97	104	106	98	85	124	106	115	113	115
10,000-14,999	112	113	111	113	84	109	109	112	128	92	115	110	113	108	144
15,000 and over	126	127	125	111	78	116	126	133	151	103	119	144	132	124	193
Rural nonfarm 7/	99	98	101	99	84	93	75	82	86	89	106	109	108	106	118
Under 3,000	88	86	91	80	71	74	89	84	74	92	94	104	99	98	105
3,000-4,999	97	96	99	97	82	93	77	76	61	89	104	107	106	105	108
5,000-6,999	99	97	103	94	89	91	79	87	85	91	111	99	105	102	117
7,000-9,999	103	105	100	112	84	101	72	78	90	91	113	118	115	112	135
10,000 and over	104	100	105	99	87	95	55	81	129	82	98	114	106	105	106
Farm 7/	105	108	102	111	88	100	77	76	89	101	124	117	120	116	164
Under 3,000	105	108	102	104	106	102	71	65	50	97	141	117	128	124	186
3,000-4,999	97	96	99	89	75	84	66	73	54	102	120	111	115	110	170
5,000-6,999	108	115	99	135	86	114	95	90	109	95	105	130	118	115	146
7,000-9,999	110	111	108	89	95	89	74	75	135	106	162	121	141	137	168
10,000 and over	116	121	109	152	92	125	88	82	153	106	125	104	115	111	140

Continued

Table 11.--Northeast: Cross-sectional indexes of per person food use, by urbanization and family income, Spring 1965 1/ - Continued

Urbanization and income group 2/ (dollars)	Crop food products: Vegetable oils	Fruit (excluding melons): Fresh	Fruit (excluding melons): Processed	Fruit (excluding melons): Total 8/	Vegetables: Fresh	Vegetables: Processed	Vegetables: Total	Potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Fresh	Potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Processed	Potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Total	Dry beans and peas	Tree-nuts and peanuts	Cereal products	Sugar and sirups	Coffee
	Index: U.S. average = 100														
Northeast average 7/	96	101	121	111	95	109	101	102	104	103	62	95	100	99	107
Under 1,000	90	96	96	96	76	92	83	128	72	97	111	126	106	87	119
1,000-1,999	86	101	111	106	102	89	96	108	20	58	85	57	98	73	141
2,000-2,999	91	96	83	90	87	95	90	133	85	106	76	81	100	86	102
3,000-3,999	95	93	106	100	89	94	92	108	57	79	125	96	108	96	103
4,000-4,999	92	92	92	92	83	100	90	121	100	109	86	66	103	87	103
5,000-5,999	102	91	113	102	87	108	96	100	98	99	62	94	102	100	97
6,000-6,999	96	110	110	110	95	115	104	107	100	103	55	102	103	103	110
7,000-7,999	99	97	113	105	96	111	103	93	148	124	33	126	101	104	98
8,000-8,999	99	103	140	122	98	112	104	99	121	111	46	104	97	105	105
9,000-9,999	102	106	156	131	102	113	107	90	104	98	54	89	100	105	111
10,000-14,999	93	110	153	132	105	123	113	83	136	113	42	98	93	104	117
15,000 and over	86	131	188	160	131	139	135	85	128	109	28	113	87	117	106
Urban 7/	94	96	129	113	100	111	105	93	102	98	62	91	100	98	109
Under 1,000	96	87	110	99	97	108	102	74	30	49	81	90	80	64	141
1,000-1,999	82	101	99	100	107	86	98	90	9	44	98	55	92	72	140
2,000-2,999	94	98	92	95	98	102	100	117	99	107	76	86	102	85	108
3,000-3,999	90	81	114	97	91	101	96	87	48	65	132	89	106	89	97
4,000-4,999	90	90	106	98	86	95	90	104	95	99	83	64	102	85	102
5,000-5,999	101	87	118	103	89	111	99	91	97	94	66	95	102	98	98
6,000-6,999	93	106	116	111	96	116	104	98	83	90	57	88	105	104	108
7,000-7,999	100	97	129	113	109	116	112	89	162	130	30	121	104	104	105
8,000-8,999	96	94	153	124	101	113	106	99	131	117	44	111	97	103	114
9,000-9,999	98	96	158	128	103	109	106	90	102	97	45	84	95	100	113
10,000-14,999	93	101	162	132	109	131	119	83	130	110	35	97	92	104	124
15,000 and over	86	133	202	168	145	142	144	82	125	106	28	115	86	121	117
Rural nonfarm 7/	101	112	98	105	79	105	91	122	111	116	65	106	101	103	104
Under 3,000	88	88	91	89	58	83	69	163	63	107	81	87	104	87	120
3,000-4,999	103	104	67	85	80	103	90	170	98	129	107	87	109	99	119
5,000-6,999	104	113	95	104	86	108	96	127	123	125	49	123	100	104	106
7,000-9,999	105	111	105	108	79	108	92	95	111	104	52	113	101	110	87
10,000 and over	92	137	126	132	82	106	92	79	159	124	55	101	93	103	92
Farm 7/	93	147	75	110	98	79	90	179	92	130	68	124	107	106	94
Under 3,000	82	149	60	104	116	69	95	225	31	116	115	112	94	103	110
3,000-4,999	93	159	59	108	82	63	74	152	103	125	58	121	112	114	74
5,000-6,999	85	122	79	100	109	74	94	200	123	157	52	123	99	100	90
7,000-9,999	104	214	69	141	78	101	88	182	65	117	58	135	111	100	109
10,000 and over	106	105	133	120	115	109	112	146	78	108	77	129	102	109	95

1/ Derived from 1965 Household Food Consumption Survey data on per capita use of individual foods (21 meals at home equivalent to 1 person). Indexes are based on quantities of products reported in the survey, adjusted to primary foods and weighted by 1957-59 U.S. average retail prices. 2/ Family money income in 1964 after income taxes. 3/ Includes melons, soups, and baby food, cocoa, tea, and certain other foods not listed separately. 4/ Includes lamb, mutton, and game. 5/ Includes turkey. 6/ Includes skim milk, buttermilk, and flavored milks. Excludes amounts used in commercially processed foods. 7/ Includes data for households not classified by income. 8/ In addition to categories listed, includes the fruit in bakery products, jams, and jellies.

Table 12.--North Central: Cross-sectional indexes of per person food use, by urbanization and family income, Spring 1965 1/

Urbanization and income group 2/ (dollars)	Total: All food	Total: Animal products	Total: Crop products 3/	Animal products: Red meats: Beef	Red meats: Pork	Red meats: Total 4/	Poultry: Chicken	Poultry: Total 5/	Fishery products	Eggs	Dairy products: Fresh fluid milks 6/	Dairy products: Processed, including butter	Dairy products: Total: Including butter	Dairy products: Total: Excluding butter	Animal fat (including butter)
	Index: U.S. average = 100														
North Central average 7/	103	105	100	111	104	108	[illegible]	[illegible]	81	[illegible]	110	106	108	107	112
Under 1,000	[illegible]	93	[illegible]	[illegible]	112	101	[illegible]	76	77	110	76	[illegible]	84	82	108
1,000-1,999	97	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	113	[illegible]	114	101	125	111	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	107
2,000-2,999	102	104	[illegible]	101	120	108	[illegible]	[illegible]	102	[illegible]	115	[illegible]	102	101	[illegible]
3,000-3,999	95	[illegible]	[illegible]	102	105	100	77	[illegible]	56	103	[illegible]	[illegible]	103	102	113
4,000-4,999	98	98	[illegible]	104	95	97	76	77	75	102	107	101	104	105	91
5,000-5,999	101	104	[illegible]	108	110	106	[illegible]	[illegible]	77	100	111	110	108	106	127
6,000-6,999	102	105	[illegible]	114	113	113	95	[illegible]	86	100	107	97	102	[illegible]	115
7,000-7,999	105	106	105	109	111	110	96	[illegible]	73	75	124	100	[illegible]	111	107
8,000-8,999	107	110	102	120	102	116	[illegible]	101	[illegible]	97	109	111	112	111	110
9,000-9,999	108	105	101	113	96	107	[illegible]	74	57	91	114	115	116	114	121
10,000-14,999	112	110	112	114	104	[illegible]	[illegible]	105	[illegible]	[illegible]	117	126	122	[illegible]	129
15,000 and over	112	117	110	124	106	115	[illegible]	[illegible]	87	[illegible]	120	[illegible]	125	[illegible]	170
Urban 7/	[illegible]	107	97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	72	[illegible]	107	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Under 1,000	[illegible]	91	[illegible]	97	110	106	115	[illegible]	87	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	72
1,000-1,999	[illegible]	97	[illegible]	[illegible]	115	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	122	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000-2,999	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97	95	117	105	[illegible]	97	92	92	[illegible]
3,000-3,999	97	89	[illegible]	[illegible]	103	94	[illegible]	[illegible]	51	[illegible]	[illegible]	91	97	85	104
4,000-4,999	94	95	[illegible]	[illegible]	103	97	74	74	77	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	75
5,000-5,999	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	117	111	107	[illegible]	113	72	97	[illegible]	111	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,000-6,999	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	115	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	115
7,000-7,999	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	112	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8,000-8,999	108	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9,000-9,999	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	111	[illegible]	117
10,000-14,999	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	111	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	121	[illegible]	[illegible]	120
15,000 and over	112	[illegible]	[illegible]	122	107	115	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rural nonfarm 7/	104	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	103	108	[illegible]	[illegible]	67	[illegible]	115	[illegible]	112	112	110
Under 1,000	91	[illegible]	[illegible]	74	91	73	[illegible]	57	81	127	77	91	70	72	156
1,000-1,999	100	[illegible]	104	84	112	91	[illegible]	[illegible]	144	120	[illegible]	99	97	[illegible]	94
2,000-2,999	110	107	114	111	108	106	109	101	74	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	113	112	[illegible]
3,000-3,999	103	102	[illegible]	[illegible]	108	104	[illegible]	79	64	105	[illegible]	104	113	113	[illegible]
4,000-4,999	94	92	[illegible]	107	71	[illegible]	[illegible]	83	74	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97	100	73
5,000-5,999	100	100	101	[illegible]	103	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	115	[illegible]	112	110	137
6,000-6,999	105	103	107	[illegible]	112	105	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	92	105	104	100
7,000-9,999	112	110	124	120	115	115	[illegible]	77	83	[illegible]	121	122	122	122	105
10,000 and over	117	117	117	122	99	109	[illegible]	95	145	[illegible]	139	136	137	136	130
Farm 7/	110	116	103	126	111	117	77	74	77	126	121	137	129	123	201
Under 1,000	108	110	104	115	117	111	57	53	72	133	87	151	120	116	214
1,000-1,999	102	109	92	89	131	[illegible]	98	91	94	127	132	123	127	125	180
2,000-2,999	107	113	95	133	93	115	75	70	77	125	132	116	124	122	169
3,000-3,999	102	109	93	115	100	105	87	80	54	127	119	132	126	121	175
4,000-4,999	115	116	112	122	118	118	72	74	66	130	119	136	127	124	176
5,000-5,999	112	116	106	130	110	120	75	74	60	122	124	128	126	119	207
6,000-6,999	117	122	110	121	130	121	105	97	74	139	119	145	132	128	188
7,000-9,999	122	126	116	149	112	132	90	80	81	130	123	149	136	129	220
10,000 and over	103	110	94	125	96	110	41	44	77	111	115	153	135	126	232

Continued

Table 12.--North Central: Cross-sectional indexes of per person food use, by urbanization and family income, Spring 1965 1/- Continued

Urbanization and income group 2/ (dollars)	Crop food products														
	Vegetable oils	Fruit (excluding melons)			Vegetables			Potatoes and sweetpotatoes			Dry beans and peas	Tree-nuts and peanuts	Cereal products	Sugar and sirup	Coffee
		Fresh	Processed	Total 8/	Fresh	Processed	Total	Fresh	Processed	Total					
	Index: U.S. average = 100														
North Central average 7/	93	108	101	104	89	101	94	113	133	124	85	107	94	101	105
Under 1,000	79	106	61	83	92	86	89	119	89	102	149	74	116	92	121
1,000-1,999	85	117	71	94	96	90	94	123	67	92	116	62	92	[illegible]	100
2,000-2,999	95	101	89	95	94	92	93	114	108	110	153	79	105	99	130
3,000-3,999	86	104	66	85	80	98	88	127	105	115	125	92	90	94	114
4,000-4,999	96	101	88	94	79	102	89	131	133	132	108	106	99	102	101
5,000-5,999	94	103	91	97	84	98	90	118	120	119	90	115	96	95	104
6,000-6,999	91	111	98	104	88	97	92	108	129	120	89	109	91	[illegible]	[illegible]
7,000-7,999	98	114	110	112	88	100	93	109	124	118	59	121	95	[illegible]	107
8,000-8,999	107	97	113	105	89	109	98	107	161	137	[illegible]	110	92	103	102
9,000-9,999	94	96	117	107	91	100	94	109	158	137	51	124	[illegible]	106	[illegible]
10,000-14,999	98	130	133	131	97	111	103	99	193	152	54	121	[illegible]	116	[illegible]
15,000 and over	77	110	149	130	134	113	126	87	132	115	40	109	91	[illegible]	[illegible]
Urban 7/	93	97	103	100	82	104	92	100	131	117	77	100	91	[illegible]	[illegible]
Under 1,000	87	68	33	50	87	101	93	97	73	84	144	51	[illegible]	75	[illegible]
1,000-1,999	83	91	78	85	87	105	95	95	68	80	96	57	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000-2,999	95	83	90	87	79	100	88	98	129	116	153	53	104	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,000-3,999	85	76	68	72	60	107	80	92	103	[illegible]	97	65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,000-4,999	94	79	80	80	71	118	91	120	103	110	108	59	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000-5,999	94	90	93	91	75	102	87	109	118	114	82	104	[illegible]	[illegible]	107
6,000-6,999	88	103	97	100	80	98	88	101	121	112	80	110	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7,000-7,999	98	107	101	104	83	95	88	105	123	116	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8,000-8,999	102	79	110	95	78	112	93	93	153	127	43	95	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9,000-9,999	90	88	117	103	82	95	88	96	175	140	47	[illegible]	[illegible]	103	[illegible]
10,000-14,999	101	126	140	133	94	113	102	[illegible]	190	146	54	116	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15,000 and over	79	113	154	134	136	116	127	94	125	107	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rural nonfarm 7/	100	125	101	113	100	96	98	127	142	136	96	125	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Under 1,000	83	140	115	127	73	57	66	93	102	98	145	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000-1,999	105	158	76	116	106	82	95	150	45	91	121	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000-2,999	103	143	91	117	139	87	116	133	[illegible]	[illegible]	110	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,000-3,999	97	126	67	96	102	101	102	144	111	[illegible]	151	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,000-4,999	101	103	95	99	75	91	78	141	175	160	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000-5,999	96	122	90	105	93	94	94	130	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	145	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,000-6,999	104	124	99	111	104	96	101	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7,000-9,999	108	128	[illegible]	[illegible]	106	110	108	110	[illegible]	[illegible]	77	142	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000 and over	99	148	111	[illegible]	116	92	105	132	295	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farm 7/	80	140	84	112	[illegible]	85	99	[illegible]	110	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Under 1,000	[illegible]	149	62	105	[illegible]	[illegible]	106	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000-1,999	61	141	47	93	118	62	93	[illegible]	[illegible]	127	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	88
2,000-2,999	[illegible]	120	83	101	103	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	112	[illegible]	[illegible]	111	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,000-3,999	75	126	61	93	94	68	93	[illegible]	91	133	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,000-4,999	[illegible]	160	[illegible]	133	115	[illegible]	104	[illegible]	151	152	84	118	107	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000-5,999	[illegible]	134	[illegible]	107	119	[illegible]	107	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,000-6,999	74	155	100	127	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	144	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7,000-9,999	96	146	117	[illegible]	126	108	110	[illegible]	120	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	111	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000 and over	73	127	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1/ Derived from 1965 Household Food Consumption Survey [illegible] on per [illegible] us[illegible] [illegible] to 1 person). Indexes are based on quantities of products reported in the survey, [illegible] 1957-59 U.S. average retail prices. 2/ Family money income in 1964 after income taxes. [illegible] cocoa, tea, and certain other foods not listed separately. [illegible] Includes [illegible] skim milk, buttermilk, and flavored milks. [illegible] amounts used in [illegible] holds not classified by income. [illegible]/ In addition [illegible] categories [illegible]

Table 13.--South: Cross-sectional indexes of per person food use, by urbanization and family income, Spring 1965 1/

Urbanization and income group 2/ (dollars)	Total			Animal products											
				Red meat			Poultry				Dairy products				
													Total		
	All food	Animal products	Crop products 3/	Beef	Pork	Total 4/	Chicken	Total 5/	Fish	Eggs	Fresh fluid milks 6/	Processed, including butter	Including butter	Excluding butter	Animal fat (including butter)
	Index: U.S. average = 100														
South average 7/	95	94	97	86	105	92	112	108	113	106	85	88	86	89	75
Under 1,000	75	75	75	54	94	66	108	102	131	96	60	68	64	65	118
1,000-1,999	80	79	82	58	96	71	105	101	118	101	68	76	72	75	86
2,000-2,999	80	78	83	59	97	71	96	90	92	102	70	76	73	76	90
3,000-3,999	84	85	82	60	107	82	116	113	101	99	76	70	73	75	75
4,000-4,999	98	98	97	90	115	98	117	112	117	115	85	83	84	88	67
5,000-5,999	99	97	100	93	108	96	106	101	120	108	92	90	91	94	73
6,000-6,999	104	102	105	106	107	105	112	105	109	113	91	96	94	98	53
7,000-7,999	109	108	111	113	106	108	119	111	174	108	94	99	97	100	60
8,000-8,999	109	106	112	107	108	105	123	126	115	111	107	97	102	104	75
9,000-9,999	113	110	117	120	111	113	125	120	99	101	107	105	106	111	42
10,000-14,999	121	120	122	120	116	119	114	112	149	116	109	131	120	123	78
15,000 and over	115	112	119	123	99	109	129	147	144	111	99	105	102	104	70
Urban 7/	97	97	98	94	105	97	110	107	120	106	85	90	88	90	61
Under 1,000	81	80	82	61	99	72	122	115	110	105	60	79	70	71	77
1,000-1,999	82	84	81	69	91	76	115	113	102	102	66	87	77	79	68
2,000-2,999	85	83	88	67	95	78	101	94	91	112	74	78	78	80	70
3,000-3,999	81	83	78	71	104	82	111	106	92	99	75	67	71	74	55
4,000-4,999	97	96	98	91	116	100	108	105	135	112	75	79	77	81	[illegible]
5,000-5,999	100	100	101	96	113	101	110	104	128	106	91	94	92	95	72
6,000-6,999	104	101	107	113	105	109	95	80	100	114	83	95	90	93	[illegible]
7,000-7,999	110	110	110	122	105	112	114	108	154	107	99	97	93	97	[illegible]
8,000-8,999	108	103	114	109	97	102	114	121	106	105	103	99	101	102	72
9,000-9,999	111	111	112	119	115	114	132	126	99	102	107	103	105	110	[illegible]
10,000-14,999	118	118	113	125	117	120	107	105	137	117	110	123	117	120	70
15,000 and over	109	107	112	122	95	107	102	125	108	99	94	98	96	[illegible]	56
Rural nonfarm 7/	92	90	96	78	103	95	104	99	116	106	92	87	84	87	86
Under 1,000	71	71	71	51	90	62	96	89	149	92	56	61	58	58	140
1,000-1,999	78	73	84	48	97	64	95	80	129	98	61	68	65	68	87
2,000-2,999	75	70	80	52	94	64	87	91	80	95	55	75	65	69	82
3,000-3,999	85	85	85	71	104	91	120	121	123	96	60	79	70	72	87
4,000-4,999	98	100	[illegible]	91	112	96	125	116	97	122	97	92	84	90	[illegible]
5,000-5,999	94	90	99	96	95	96	[illegible]	94	99	112	95	85	[illegible]	91	70
6,000-6,999	101	101	101	97	106	98	117	111	131	106	99	96	93	102	56
7,000-9,999	109	10[illegible]	112	102	115	103	113	105	132	112	10[illegible]	101	104	108	69
10,000 and over	127	115	124	116	102	115	105	107	147	121	103	148	126	127	100
Farm 7/	91	91	91	71	115	84	108	103	117	106	95	80	87	89	123
Under 1,000	75	75	74	46	95	62	98	96	132	88	77	69	73	74	153
1,000-1,999	81	82	80	53	106	70	101	96	133	103	90	66	78	80	139
2,000-2,999	78	80	74	50	112	70	102	97	121	90	83	74	78	79	132
3,000-3,999	90	87	94	60	125	80	100	93	86	106	99	78	88	89	134
4,000-4,999	97	97	98	84	120	93	104	106	117	110	100	80	90	91	138
5,000-5,999	97	98	95	90	117	95	107	102	136	96	99	85	92	95	94
6,000-6,999	112	111	112	103	124	108	157	146	115	131	103	94	98	102	103
7,000-9,999	113	111	115	99	125	105	130	126	113	135	115	102	109	113	88
10,000 and over	116	118	114	108	133	118	115	116	133	132	111	115	113	116	85

Continued

Table 13.--South: Cross-sectional indexes of per person food use, by urbanization and family income, Spring 1965 1/ - Continued

Urbanization and income group 2/ (dollars)	Crop food products														
	Vegetable oils	Fruit (excluding melons)			Vegetables			Potatoes and sweetpotatoes			Dry beans and peas	Tree-nuts and peanuts	Cereal products	Sugar and sirup	Coffee
		Fresh	Processed	Total 8/	Fresh	Processed	Total	Fresh	Processed	Total					
	Index: U.S. average = 100														
South average 7/	109	83	79	81	113	90	103	94	63	77	151	93	107	102	93
Under 1,000	71	67	44	55	99	46	76	85	13	45	195	66	116	72	88
1,000-1,999	89	67	46	56	104	60	85	90	18	50	220	68	125	86	91
2,000-2,999	91	64	53	59	97	55	79	87	39	60	226	78	115	92	84
3,000-3,999	94	64	52	58	88	68	79	101	36	64	177	77	107	95	80
4,000-4,999	118	85	75	80	111	88	101	106	42	70	170	98	109	109	99
5,000-5,999	117	88	85	86	113	105	109	96	66	79	114	87	102	104	88
6,000-6,999	120	83	94	88	125	110	118	94	92	93	117	110	104	109	93
7,000-7,999	131	96	91	93	127	116	122	99	103	101	100	109	104	120	103
8,000-8,999	125	98	123	111	119	117	118	87	157	126	85	108	98	119	98
9,000-9,999	139	114	118	116	138	129	134	107	110	109	82	124	99	106	119
10,000-14,999	126	133	138	135	142	139	141	90	114	103	77	119	96	114	116
15,000 and over	126	111	136	124	152	116	136	72	115	96	65	131	96	121	95
Urban 7/	110	80	91	86	106	103	105	86	74	79	127	92	100	102	98
Under 1,000	86	77	69	73	105	69	89	71	17	41	165	75	105	75	93
1,000-1,999	99	58	55	56	84	78	81	76	28	49	195	58	116	86	89
2,000-2,999	97	69	73	71	93	64	80	76	64	69	197	85	107	97	90
3,000-3,999	92	58	57	58	74	76	75	95	33	60	139	71	95	91	77
4,000-4,999	116	74	85	80	110	99	105	96	48	69	162	102	107	104	102
5,000-5,999	116	83	93	88	107	115	110	87	62	73	102	86	99	103	93
6,000-6,999	117	88	112	100	111	123	116	75	107	93	116	101	97	106	101
7,000-7,999	125	87	98	93	109	126	117	97	102	100	101	113	103	121	111
8,000-8,999	119	100	125	113	121	122	122	84	175	135	72	105	96	118	97
9,000-9,999	134	101	119	111	118	135	125	103	106	105	67	123	94	104	119
10,000-14,999	122	117	137	127	126	142	133	86	109	99	62	114	94	107	123
15,000 and over	116	99	126	113	151	111	134	72	109	93	43	124	89	109	105
Rural nonfarm 7/	108	84	68	76	119	78	101	102	55	76	176	95	114	102	90
Under 1,000	62	59	29	44	88	32	64	89	20	50	230	68	122	77	87
1,000-1,999	81	72	43	57	120	46	88	98	12	49	241	86	135	83	[illegible]
2,000-2,999	93	54	37	45	104	49	80	93	21	52	267	73	121	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,000-3,999	95	61	46	54	89	64	78	102	46	71	234	89	117	96	[illegible]
4,000-4,999	122	104	64	84	101	81	92	120	38	74	160	100	107	113	[illegible]
5,000-5,999	120	95	75	85	115	95	106	111	78	92	122	82	106	103	[illegible]
6,000-6,999	118	65	80	73	133	101	119	109	79	92	93	121	109	[illegible]	[illegible]
7,000-9,999	135	110	98	104	148	103	128	99	112	105	105	111	104	116	[illegible]
10,000 and over	136	161	168	165	166	139	154	84	125	107	75	145	103	145	[illegible]
Farm 7/	87	92	49	70	133	52	98	117	32	69	205	90	123	103	81
Under 1,000	56	66	30	48	122	32	83	109	5	51	171	80	107	83	81
1,000-1,999	68	80	31	55	120	43	87	113	16	55	241	56	135	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000-2,999	53	85	31	58	95	40	71	108	[illegible]	51	212	67	101	84	[illegible]
3,000-3,999	82	92	44	68	148	45	103	123	16	63	219	91	137	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,000-4,999	99	89	55	72	138	53	101	119	33	71	239	73	121	122	[illegible]
5,000-5,999	92	101	58	79	141	58	105	106	48	73	[illegible]	[illegible]	111	113	[illegible]
6,000-6,999	126	123	56	89	172	76	130	134	62	93	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7,000-9,999	135	122	89	105	140	84	115	123	105	113	[illegible]	115	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000 and over	142	125	109	117	160	90	129	109	110	114	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1/ Derived from 1965 Household Food Consumption Survey data on per capita use of individual foods (21 meals at home equivalent to 1 person). Indexes are based on quantities of products reported in the survey, adjusted to primary foods and weighted by 1957-59 U.S. average retail prices. 2/ Family money income in 1964 after income taxes. 3/ Includes melons, soups and baby food, cocoa, tea, and certain other foods not listed separately. 4/ Includes lamb, mutton, and game. 5/ Includes turkey. 6/ Includes skim milk, buttermilk, and flavored milks. Excludes amounts used in commercially processed foods. 7/ Includes data for households not classified by income. 8/ In addition to categories listed, includes the fruit in bakery products, jams, and jellies.

Table 14.--West: Cross-sectional indexes of per person food use, by urbanization and family income, Spring, 1965 1/

Urbanization and income group 2/ (dollars)	Total			Animal products											
				Red meat			Poultry				Dairy products				
													Total		
	All food	Animal products	Crop products 3/	Beef	Pork	Total 4/	Chicken	Total 5/	Fishery products	Eggs	Fresh fluid milks 6/	Processed, including butter	Including butter	Excluding butter	Animal fat (including butter)
	Index: U.S. average = 100														
West, average 7/	102	102	102	110	88	103	96	97	89	105	97	108	103	104	80
Under 1,000	95	97	93	77	103	96	125	115	107	112	82	93	88	86	103
1,000-1,999	93	91	96	96	82	91	100	99	61	125	79	90	85	86	78
2,000-2,999	92	93	91	93	99	97	100	96	88	93	69	91	80	79	102
3,000-3,999	97	95	100	94	94	96	103	105	104	105	77	97	87	88	65
4,000-4,999	94	93	95	102	83	95	110	105	61	108	86	92	89	92	51
5,000-5,999	103	105	100	116	89	108	88	91	89	118	99	107	104	106	63
6,000-6,999	100	101	100	109	81	99	111	106	87	102	103	106	104	107	67
7,000-7,999	107	104	111	114	91	104	82	88	84	101	108	115	112	114	72
8,000-8,999	102	101	102	119	81	104	79	78	103	102	99	110	105	106	76
9,000-9,999	106	102	113	107	87	100	86	87	94	87	109	122	116	115	104
10,000-14,999	109	111	105	117	85	108	100	106	98	104	119	124	121	122	100
15,000 and over	124	126	122	136	101	130	91	85	168	108	119	144	132	127	160
Urban 7/	102	102	102	109	88	103	96	97	94	104	97	108	103	104	78
Under 1,000	95	97	92	75	105	97	131	121	108	104	78	98	89	87	97
1,000-1,999	93	91	95	98	80	93	106	106	64	127	74	85	80	82	48
2,000-2,999	91	90	93	90	96	96	91	88	96	92	71	88	80	80	85
3,000-3,999	95	91	99	90	86	93	114	108	92	96	73	93	83	84	62
4,000-4,999	92	92	91	99	85	94	120	114	61	108	84	85	85	88	42
5,000-5,999	105	107	101	119	94	111	90	91	93	120	99	113	106	109	62
6,000-6,999	100	101	99	112	80	101	109	105	88	103	101	105	103	105	67
7,000-7,999	106	102	112	111	92	103	78	86	88	100	106	114	110	113	69
8,000-8,999	101	100	103	116	80	103	76	76	109	99	99	106	103	103	83
9,000-9,999	107	103	113	108	88	101	88	89	91	87	110	125	118	117	104
10,000-14,999	108	110	105	116	82	107	99	105	97	101	120	125	123	123	99
15,000 and over	126	126	125	128	105	129	89	83	189	106	116	147	131	128	150
Rural nonfarm 7/	95	95	96	99	84	91	96	99	81	106	92	105	98	100	84
Under 3,000	88	89	87	92	88	89	102	95	58	104	73	95	84	81	149
3,000-4,999	99	95	105	91	92	89	61	81	109	118	90	112	101	105	81
5,000-6,999	95	94	96	98	76	88	97	104	83	101	101	98	99	103	57
7,000-9,999	100	104	95	121	87	105	111	103	60	101	98	120	109	114	48
10,000 and over	105	103	106	106	91	99	119	110	105	105	129	89	109	107	132
Farm 7/	115	120	109	149	102	130	98	92	71	136	112	122	117	116	130
Under 3,000	111	117	104	118	132	121	134	127	70	140	103	114	109	102	178
3,000-4,999	123	130	114	181	120	158	74	69	43	133	103	139	117	118	91
5,000-6,999	108	107	109	118	83	106	104	97	64	131	120	108	114	114	119
7,000-9,999	112	115	108	147	73	118	71	66	106	121	119	126	123	124	117
10,000 and over	128	143	107	199	120	164	100	99	68	168	111	143	127	120	199

Continued

Table 14--West: Cross-sectional indexes of per person food use, by urbanization and family income, Spring, 1965 1/ - Continued

Urbanization and income group 2/ (dollars)	Crop food products														
	Vegetable oils	Fruit (excluding melons)			Vegetables			Potatoes and sweetpotatoes			Dry beans and peas	Tree-nuts and peanuts	Cereal products	Sugar and sirup	Coffee
		Fresh	Processed	Total 8/	Fresh	Processed	Total	Fresh	Processed	Total					
	Index: U.S. average = 100														
West, average 7/	100	119	111	115	102	108	105	83	108	97	82	115	96	94	94
Under 1,000	80	91	81	86	104	106	105	79	109	95	82	129	97	102	63
1,000-1,999	82	164	92	128	114	83	101	95	34	61	121	71	88	72	113
2,000-2,999	84	121	101	111	89	96	92	92	57	73	112	83	93	78	89
3,000-3,999	102	96	98	97	90	95	92	81	119	102	114	106	96	86	139
4,000-4,999	103	90	83	87	88	113	99	97	79	87	93	117	103	95	85
5,000-5,999	103	117	111	114	98	102	100	78	93	87	89	124	96	93	87
6,000-6,999	103	107	116	112	96	117	105	88	86	87	62	108	97	97	79
7,000-7,999	117	127	119	123	107	114	110	88	172	135	69	125	105	104	92
8,000-8,999	106	123	100	112	99	102	100	82	99	92	73	138	100	96	89
9,000-9,999	98	120	141	131	116	121	119	89	183	142	73	123	92	92	99
10,000-14,999	94	137	129	133	104	112	107	74	119	99	69	117	95	98	82
15,000 and over	101	168	148	157	154	117	138	58	171	121	40	173	84	107	109
Urban 7/	100	122	111	116	103	109	106	79	106	94	74	116	96	93	94
Under 1,000	82	76	85	81	101	112	106	76	110	95	74	137	93	102	65
1,000-1,999	89	161	90	125	119	85	104	83	42	60	80	80	83	67	120
2,000-2,999	90	132	112	122	90	97	93	84	55	68	97	79	96	74	86
3,000-3,999	105	101	88	95	86	93	89	73	117	97	80	106	97	82	154
4,000-4,999	96	86	83	84	89	113	99	93	67	78	89	111	95	88	84
5,000-5,999	105	122	106	114	105	104	105	78	83	81	97	127	96	92	94
6,000-6,999	104	105	112	109	97	115	105	83	81	82	63	107	97	95	77
7,000-7,999	116	131	121	126	105	114	109	85	169	132	69	119	106	104	92
8 000-8,999	103	132	97	114	100	105	102	79	104	93	73	137	104	97	86
9,000-9,999	100	123	142	133	116	123	119	89	184	142	69	125	93	92	97
10,000-14,999	92	137	130	134	103	112	107	72	120	99	63	120	95	97	81
15,000 and over	106	172	149	160	155	127	143	52	187	128	31	182	84	104	113
Rural nonfarm 7/	94	98	110	104	90	97	93	95	99	97	123	107	96	95	87
Under 3,000	55	125	71	98	94	80	88	117	45	76	208	69	91	86	99
3,000-4,999	117	72	107	90	96	108	102	100	123	113	194	120	119	112	80
5,000-6,999	94	101	137	119	69	111	87	87	115	103	46	107	95	98	67
7,000-9,999	113	70	108	89	100	87	94	78	123	105	60	146	82	84	107
10,000 and over	109	133	136	134	127	87	109	68	93	82	130	139	81	99	111
Farm 7/	106	135	114	124	110	96	104	130	121	125	101	120	104	112	92
Under 3,000	101	161	89	124	116	97	107	132	67	96	99	76	107	99	70
3,000-4,999	108	160	113	136	91	100	95	153	145	149	97	143	115	121	109
5,000-6,999	104	124	124	124	115	90	104	106	144	127	112	133	105	109	84
7,000-9,999	119	103	115	109	118	95	108	143	135	139	134	165	96	113	73
10,000 and over	94	152	116	134	121	100	112	123	106	114	63	52	93	122	97

1/ Derived from 1965 Household Food Consumption Survey data on per capita use of individual foods (21 meals at home equivalent to 1 person). Indexes are based on quantities of products reported in the survey, adjusted to primary foods and weighted by 1957-59 U.S. average retail prices. 2/ Family money income in 1964 after income taxes. 3/ Includes melons, soups and baby food, cocoa, tea, and certain other foods not listed separately. 4/ Includes lamb, mutton, and game. 5/ Includes turkey. 6/ Includes skim milk, buttermilk, and flavored milks. Excludes amounts used in commercially processed foods. 7/ Includes data for households not classified by income. 8/ In addition to categories listed, includes the fruit in bakery products, jams, and jellies.

Table 15.--United States: Cross-sectional indexes of per person food use, by income, urbanization and region, Spring 1955 1/

Income 2/ (dollars), urbanization, and region	Total			Animal products											
				Red meat			Poultry				Dairy products				
													Total		
	All food	Animal products	Crop products 3/	Beef	Pork	Total 4/	Chicken	Total 5/	Fishery products	Eggs	Fresh fluid milks 6/	Processed, including butter	Including butter	Excluding butter	Animal fats (including butter)
	Index: U.S. average = 100														
U.S. average 7/	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 1,000	81	80	83	55	87	67	91	82	93	94	89	78	84	80	145
1,000-1,999	87	86	88	72	98	81	110	100	91	95	81	80	80	79	113
2,000-2,999	94	94	95	88	106	95	97	92	104	96	89	90	90	91	94
3,000-3,999	97	95	99	95	98	96	92	90	95	98	96	94	95	97	84
4,000-4,999	102	102	102	108	101	104	94	96	92	99	110	98	104	106	85
5,000-5,999	105	106	105	112	100	109	100	109	92	101	109	102	106	107	89
6,000-7,999	110	110	109	116	105	112	106	113	120	105	108	111	110	110	94
8,000-9,999	111	110	113	123	94	110	107	111	88	108	107	124	115	112	120
10,000 and over	119	121	118	126	96	119	112	131	100	117	113	140	126	120	136
Urban	102	103	101	106	99	106	110	113	105	97	98	100	99	99	90
Rural nonfarm	95	92	100	91	101	92	82	82	91	99	93	94	93	94	95
Rural farm	100	102	95	93	104	92	96	81	85	115	125	110	118	115	158
Northeast	101	103	99	103	87	102	109	117	108	93	105	103	104	102	100
North Central	107	109	105	121	108	111	92	95	88	104	114	117	116	111	113
South	89	86	93	70	108	83	105	93	104	97	82	76	79	81	95
West	109	108	110	126	89	113	87	92	100	113	105	113	109	111	84

Income 2/ (dollars), urbanization, and region	Fruits and vegetables (excluding baby foods and soups)													
		Fruit, excluding melons								Vegetables				
			Processed								Processed			
			Canned											
	Melons	Fresh	Fruit	Juice	Frozen	Chilled juice	Dried	Total 8/	Total	Fresh	Canned	Frozen	Total	Total
	Index: U.S. average = 100													
U.S. average 7/	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 1,000	33	82	45	60	31	93	87	49	68	105	56	20	49	84
1,000-1,999	113	88	67	83	29	38	107	61	76	102	75	39	66	88
2,000-2,999	110	91	79	95	50	116	106	79	85	97	96	55	87	93
3,000-3,999	101	94	89	98	70	101	90	90	92	94	104	84	100	96
4,000-4,999	89	100	110	97	114	118	92	107	103	94	106	108	107	99
5,000-5,999	78	102	122	119	134	55	105	121	110	98	110	110	111	103
6,000-7,999	134	108	141	123	146	136	94	134	119	97	117	153	126	108
8,000-9,999	79	114	137	133	227	110	151	164	136	106	115	170	129	115
10,000 and over	118	137	152	107	213	264	112	155	145	121	106	258	141	128
Urban	119	96	118	110	132	127	101	119	106	98	108	130	115	104
Rural nonfarm	74	102	89	86	65	100	89	84	94	97	98	73	95	95
Rural farm	65	113	60	61	39	14	107	57	89	117	66	28	59	95
Northeast	103	100	102	121	132	141	98	115	107	99	95	136	107	102
North Central	81	117	117	96	120	105	100	115	116	96	115	94	113	102
South	114	81	71	73	50	105	89	77	79	104	82	66	79	95
West	94	112	132	101	114	36	135	121	116	100	121	136	127	110

Continued

Table 15.--United States: Cross-sectional indexes of per person food use, by income, urbanization and region, Spring 1955 1/--Continued

Income 2/ (dollars), urbanization, and region	Vegetable oils	Potatoes and sweetpotatoes			Soup and baby food	Dry beans and peas	Tree-nuts and peanuts	Flour and cereal products	Sugar and sirup			Coffee	Tea	Cocoa
		Fresh	Processed	Total					Sugar 9/	Other 10/	Total			
	Index: U.S. average = 100													
U.S. average 7/	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 1,000	66	90	18	80	23	193	48	114	119	72	84	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000-1,999	80	100	46	92	74	170	50	106	119	85	94	97	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000-2,999	92	105	63	99	86	142	93	104	108	92	[illegible]	92	96	[illegible]
3,000-3,999	106	108	82	104	114	98	97	101	104	103	103	92	91	[illegible]
4,000-4,999	108	102	114	103	128	73	113	97	97	104	102	101	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000-5,999	111	96	114	99	118	79	106	100	90	100	103	100	121	[illegible]
6,000-7,999	113	100	143	106	112	61	119	97	92	112	107	110	104	[illegible]
8,000-9,999	112	88	154	98	109	50	135	91	91	120	113	113	72	[illegible]
10,000 and over	106	85	214	103	134	35	128	91	77	122	111	116	61	[illegible]
Urban	105	90	126	95	121	73	95	93	86	[illegible]	95	100	95	[illegible]
Rural nonfarm	106	109	89	106	82	132	99	107	107	103	104	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rural farm	69	122	42	111	42	144	66	112	147	104	114	80	91	113
Northeast	95	105	104	105	117	53	104	91	81	95	91	101	104	[illegible]
North Central	98	114	140	110	115	62	104	99	104	112	110	110	[illegible]	[illegible]
South	98	87	55	82	60	177	78	109	115	92	[illegible]	[illegible]	120	[illegible]
West	122	89	120	93	147	104	126	90	91	104	101	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1/ Derived from 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey data on household use of individual foods (21 meals at home equivalent to 1 person). Indexes are based on quantities of products reported in the survey adjusted to primary foods and weighted by U.S. average 1947-49 retail prices. Rounding in basic data may cause weighted averages to depart from 100 when quantities used are small. Data by income classifications are adjusted to incorporate information for 1-person households.

2/ Family money income in 1954 after income taxes.

3/ Includes foods other than those listed separately.

4/ Includes lamb, mutton, and game.

5/ Includes turkey.

6/ Includes skim milk, buttermilk, and flavored milks. Excludes amounts used in commercially processed foods.

7/ Includes data for households not classified by income.

8/ In addition to categories listed, includes the fruit in bakery products, jams, and jellies.

9/ White and brown sugar used as such; excludes amounts in processed foods.

10/ Includes sweetening ingredients of major mixed foods (bakery products, soft drinks, candy, jams and jellies, etc.

Over the 10-year period, the Northeast region replaced the West as the largest per capita consumer of food, but little variation remained among the Northeast, North Central and the West. The South remained the lowest consumer, although it moved up from 11 percent below the U.S. average in 1955 to only 5 percent below in 1965. The range of difference from the highest to the lowest regional consumption rate was cut in half in this 10-year period.

Consumption changes are related to the uneven regional changes in income. Average income of surveyed households in the South increased about two-thirds from 1954 to 1964, in the West and North Central regions less than a third, while in the Northeast income rose only slightly faster than the U.S. average. Regional income relationships as reported by the households surveyed follow:

	U.S. average=100		Increase
	1954	1964	
U.S. average	100	100	42%
Northeast	107	109	46%
North Central	114	104	31%
South	73	86	67%
West	119	108	30%

Data from the U.S. Bureau of Census do not show as much regional variation in income changes between 1954 and 1964 as do the survey data. 8/ Since variation in consumption tends to follow the pattern of the income relations found in the surveys, the regional variations in consumption shown by the survey data may misrepresent the true regional variation.

Northeast Region--Per capita consumption of all food in the Northeast region was 4 percent above the U.S. average rate in 1965, having been only slightly above average in 1955. Persons in urban households, who made up nearly three-fourths of the population of this region, increased their food use to a rate 5 percent above the U.S. average. Although the rural nonfarm consumption rate increased from 1955, it remained slightly under the U.S. average. People on farms made up only 2 percent of the Northeast household population and thus had very little influence on the pattern of this region. Although less reliable because of the small sample, their reported consumption rate was as high as in the cities, but down from the very large quantity reported for 1955.

North Central Region--Decreased per capita consumption, from 7 percent above the U.S. average in 1955 to 3 percent above in 1965, was due mostly to a drop in the urban rate. Urban households, which comprised two-thirds of the population in this region, consumed slightly more food per capita than the U.S. average--and at the same rate as the average for all urban families in 1965. This represented a decline from the 1955 level when urban consumption in the North Central region had been highest of all regions. Persons living on farms (11 percent of the population in the North Central region) continued to consume 10 percent more than the U.S. average. Rural nonfarm consumption increased slightly from 1955. The North Central region remained the only area in which rural nonfarm people consumed more food than the U.S. average.

South--In 1965, Southern households consumed 5 percent less than the U.S. average quantity of food per person, with rural nonfarm and farm households nearly a tenth under the U.S. average. However,

---

8/ U.S. Bureau of Census data on income cannot be matched precisely with the survey data. It is reported as median income, before taxes, and for all families excluding unrelated individuals. From the survey data mean incomes were estimated. They were after taxes, and for families and single individuals. It appears that the survey obtained a low income average for the South in 1955 and a low income average for the West in 1965. Review of the sample helps to explain these differences. In 1955 there was oversampling of nonwhite and 1-person households in the South. In the West in 1965 there was oversampling of nonwhite households and operators of the smallest farms, and undersampling of farmers with off-farm income. All of these factors would tend to lower average income. Sample appraisal is included in the technical notes of the Household Food Consumption Survey Reports 1-5.

this level represented a great improvement over that in 1955, especially for the rural nonfarm and farm families which had been consuming about 15 percent below the U.S. average rate. A much higher proportion of the survey population continued to live in non-urban areas in the South than in other regions in 1965--43 percent--compared with 34 percent in the North Central, 26 percent in the Northeast, and 15 percent in the West. But, the faster movement of population from rural to urban areas and of low food consumers from the South to other regions as well as inflow of persons from other regions to the South accounted for part of the increase in the South's consumption levels. The average income of households surveyed in the South increased much faster than in any other region.

West--The West represents only 14 percent of the U.S. household population surveyed. Thus, the food consumption pattern of this region has only about half as much influence on the average U.S. consumption rate as each of the other regions. The smaller number sampled, in addition to the wide diversity of the region, implies a lower degree of reliability for the data--this is especially likely for the non-urban segments.

Average food consumption rates for the widely divergent climates and peoples represented--in all the western territory beginning with the Montana-Wyoming-Colorado-New Mexico tier of States (excluding Alaska and Hawaii)--do not clearly represent any one area of the West. The urban pattern, which is largely contributed by the coastal States, is more easily interpreted.

Urban households accounted for 85 percent of the West's survey population in 1965, compared with 70 percent in 1955. A 5-percent drop in the per capita food consumption rate for urban households and a substantial decrease for rural nonfarm households were responsible for the 6-percent overall drop in this region. Part of the decline is associated with the slower rate of increase in average income for the households surveyed in the West compared with the rest of the United States.

In 1955, the food consumption rate for the West had been 9 percent above the U.S. average. So even with a drop of 6 percent, consumption in the West remained at a level 2 percent above the U.S. average. Migration into the West (primarily from the South and North Central regions) likely has been a factor in the West's trend toward average U.S. consumption levels.

Urbanization differences

The range of difference from average U.S. per capita consumption among the 3 urbanization groups (urban, rural nonfarm and farm) was 5 percent in 1965, nearly a third less than in 1955. Persons in farm households consumed 2 percent more than the average for all U.S. households, urban households 1 percent more, and rural nonfarm 3 percent less. Between 1955 and 1965, farm and rural nonfarm consumption per capita increased slightly, largely because of the strong increase in the South where over 40 percent of these families resided. Urban consumption per capita declined slightly. Urban and farm per capita food consumption rates were higher than the U.S. average in all regions except the South, but rural nonfarm people consumed above-average amounts only in the North Central region.

Half of the total U.S. household population lived in urban areas outside the South in 1965. They consumed less food per person than in 1955. In 1955, this group had consumed at a rate 6 percent higher than the U.S. average; in 1965 they used only 3 percent more. Although per capita consumption increased in urban Northeast it dropped in the remaining 2 regions. The per capita consumption rate improved in Southern urban households from 7 percent under average in 1955 to only 3 percent below in 1965.

Half of the 2 percent increase in consumption noted for farm families over the 10-year period is due to the shifting proportion of total farm population to the North Central region where the consumption rate is high, and away from regions where the consumption rate is relatively low. In the North Central region the rural farm per capita food consumption rate was, and continued to be in 1965, 10 percent higher than the U.S. average. With the overall drop in U.S. farm population, that region's proportion of the total increased 5 percent. The remainder of the consumption increase was caused by a 6 percent improvement in consumption by Southern farm households. These households have dropped in importance but in 1965 still represented 45 percent of the total farm population.

Although the average per capita food consumption rate for rural nonfarm households was 3 percent under the U.S. average in 1965, it represented a 2 percent increase over 1955 when consumption was 5 percent lower than the U.S. average. Consumption rates increased in all regions except the West. The increase was largest in the South. The data indicate that consumption in the West shifted from well above the U.S. average in 1955 to below average in 1965. This decline in relative level of consumption is consistent with the lower rate of increase in income reported by households in the West compared with those in other regions.

Food Commodity Patterns

Commodity Changes Over Time

Although the level of total food consumption, as measured by the Per Capita Food Consumption Index, remained virtually unchanged between 1955 and 1965, the consumption of various food commodities has varied unevenly. Short-term supply situations, developing because of weather conditions or unusual price situations, as well as the long-term trends deriving from general demand changes, affect consumption of each commodity differently.

Annual changes in consumption for the entire civilian population are available from the time-series index for all major food groups. 9/ However, consumption for the April-June period in the 2 years can be compared only for the livestock foods. A tabulation of these data follows:

Per capita consumption 1/	April-June	Annual average
	--1957-59=100--	
1955:		
Meat	100.5	105.7
Poultry	74.3	78.6
Eggs	101.0	103.8
Dairy:		
Excluding butter	103.6	101.1
Including butter	103.9	101.9
Fats, including butter	103.5	106.7
Total livestock products	99.6	101.9
1965:		
Meat	101.0	103.5
Poultry	111.7	121.7
Eggs	86.9	88.1
Dairy:		
Excluding butter	97.5	97.6
Including butter	95.8	96.0
Fats, including butter	81.7	83.4
Total livestock products	98.7	100.7

1/ Quarterly data for livestock products are published regularly in National Food Situation. Series begins 1955.

For livestock products considerable seasonal variation is evident. Undoubtedly seasonal consumption patterns for foods from crops would show at least as much variation, but inadequate information on the stock levels throughout the year (vitally important for these foods) has thus far prevented time-series measurement. 10/

Using time-series data over the 11 year period, 1955 through 1965, per capita consumption of all livestock products in the

---

9/ Published regularly in National Food Situation. See page 18 for data 1960-68.

10/ The 1965 survey of household food consumption obtained data for 4 seasons, but this information is not available as yet.

April-June period averaged 1-1/2 percent below the average annual rate. Seasonally low rates for meat (-2.6 percent), poultry (-5.4 percent), eggs (-2.7 percent), and animal fats (-2.2 percent) were only partly counteracted by the 1.7 percent seasonally high rate of consumption for dairy products. In comparing these average seasonal variations with the information tabulated above, it is evident that consumption during the periods of the 2 surveys was atypical for each of the individual livestock food groups in at least one of the years. Only livestock products in total approached the average and had the same seasonal variation in each year.

In this section we must confine discussion of commodities to the patterns of use in each of the 2 years. Because of changes in consumption level for the various foods, the data connot be interpreted as changes over time (as it was possible to do for total food).

Regional pattern in 1965

Households in the North Central region consumed more animal products per capita than any other region and 5 percent more than the U.S. average. But the Northeast region consumed nearly as much animal products as the North Central region as well as more food from crops than any other region, putting this region highest in consumption of all food. In the West, consumption levels of animal products and crops were each 2 percent higher than the U.S. average. With consumption of both animal products and crops low, food consumption in the South totaled 5 percent lower than the U.S. average.

Animal products--Consumption per capita of animal products ranged from 6 percent below average in the South to 5 percent above in the North Central region. North Central households were the largest consumers of animal products mainly because, on a per capita basis, they consumed 8 percent more red meat and dairy products than the U.S. average. They consumed relatively more than any other region of beef, pork, fluid milk, and processed dairy products. However, they used 9 percent below-average amounts of poultry and 19 percent less fish.

The household population in the Northeast region used average or larger amounts of all major animal products except pork and eggs. Average consumption rates for these foods were each about 10 percent below the U.S. average. They used 5 percent more than average amounts of poultry and dairy products--with particularly high consumption rates for turkey and fluid milk.

Among the animal products consumed in the West, per capita rates were particularly high for beef, turkey, eggs, and processed dairy products. Consumption levels of pork and fish were both well under average. Fluid milk and chicken also fell short of the U.S. average in the Western region.

Southern per capita consumption rates were around 15 percent or more under the U.S. average for beef, turkey, dairy products and animal fats. But comsumption of both chicken and fish was much higher in the South than elsewhere. In addition, consumption of pork was 5 percent higher and egg consumption 6 percent greater than the U.S. average.

Food from crops.--The range of regional difference in per capita consumption rates of food from crops was only about half that for animal products. Consumption ranged from 3 percent above average in the Northeast to 3 percent below in the South.

Use of food from crops was higher than average in the Northeast and in the West. The pattern of commodity use in these 2 regions, each predominately urban, was quite similar in many respects. They both used much more fruit and processed vegetables than average, and close to average amounts of potatoes, cereal products, and vegetable oil products. But there resemblance ended. People in the Northeast consumed their high quantities of fruit in processed form, while using only average amounts of fresh fruit. In the West, consumption of fresh fruit, perhaps because of proximity to high producing areas, was 19 percent above average and processed fruit was 11 percent higher as well. Despite equally high consumption of vegetables in processed form, total vegetable consumption in the Northeast was near the U.S. average rate, while in the West consumption was 5 percent higher than average. This was caused by the 5 percent lower-than-average rate of fresh vegetable use in the Northeast as opposed to the 2 percent higher-than-average rate in the West. This pattern of fruit and vegetable use in 1965 was unchanged from that reported in 1955 for these regions.

In the North Central and South, regions which have substantial rural populations, consumption patterns for crops were not at all similar. In total, the North Central region consumed crop foods at the U.S. average rate while the South consumed 3 percent less. The following list of foods used at rates substantially different from the U.S. average indicates clearly the wide differences in the pattern of these regions--in most instances choices were directly opposite.

Comparison with U.S. average consumption

North Central

Higher than average

- Fresh fruit
- Potatoes & sweetpotatoes*
- Treenuts & peanuts
- Coffee

Lower than average

- Vegetable oil*
- Fresh vegetables*
- Dry beans & peas
- Cereal products*

Near average

- Processed fruit
- Processed vegetables
- Sugar & sweets

South

Lower than average

- Fresh & processed fruits*
- Processed vegetables*
- Potatoes & sweetpotatoes*
- Treenuts & peanuts*
- Coffee*

Higher than average

- Vegetable oil*
- Fresh vegetables*
- Dry beans & peas*
- Cereal products*

Near average

- Sugar & sweets

*Exceeds or falls short of any other region, as well as the U.S. average.

Most of the extremes in consumption rates for crop foods were in either the South or North Central regions. The fact that the South uses less than other regions of high-valued items and more of many of the lower-valued crop foods partly explains the overall low average consumption rate indicated by the consumption index.

To complete the picture on extreme rates, consumption of fresh fruit and nuts was highest in the West, processed fruits and vegetables and coffee highest in the Northeast region, and dry beans and peas lowest in the West. Consumption of sugar and sweets was near average in all regions except the West, where it was reported 6 percent below the U.S. average.

Food use related to nutrient need

The National Research Council's Recommended Dietary Allowances were weighted by the age-sex distribution of the surveyed population in 1965 to determine relative needs for each nutrient (table 16). Nutrient needs associated with the age and sex composition of the population varied scarcely at all by region and only a little by urbanization. But there was considerable variation by income classification.

Table 16.--Relative amounts of nutrients needed to supply an adequate diet for the age-sex composition of the surveyed population, Spring 1965 1/

Income, urbanization, region	Food energy	Protein	Calcium	Iron	Vitamin A value	Thiamine	Ascorbic acid
U.S. average	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under $1,000	92	99	95	94	102	96	99
$1,000-1,999	94	102	96	94	104	98	102
$2,000-2,999	97	101	100	99	101	99	101
$3,000-3,999	98	98	99	97	98	99	97
$4,000-4,999	99	99	99	99	98	98	99
$5,000-5,999	99	99	99	99	98	99	99
$6,000-6,999	101	99	102	102	99	100	100
$7,000-7,999	103	101	102	103	100	102	100
$8,000-8,999	102	101	102	103	100	101	101
$9,000-9,999	102	101	102	102	100	101	100
$10,000-14,999	103	102	102	103	102	103	101
$15,000 and over	105	104	104	104	103	104	103
Urban	99	100	100	100	100	99	100
Rural nonfarm	101	100	99	99	99	100	99
Rural farm	103	103	101	99	102	103	101
Northeast	99	100	100	101	100	99	100
North Central	101	100	100	100	100	100	101
South	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
West	100	100	101	101	100	101	100

1/ Computed from 1964 National Research Council's Recommended Dietary Allowances weighted by age and sex distribution of households surveyed in the Spring 1965 Household Food Consumption Survey.

The average need for food energy, measured in calories, rose at successively higher levels of income--from 8 percent below average for households having income of less than $1,000 to 5 percent above average at incomes of $15,000 or more. Relatively more elderly persons and women contributed to lower average energy needs in the lower income groups. At the upper end of the income scale, a relatively higher proportion of teenagers, particularly those 15-17 years old, contributed to the greater need for calories.

Calories in the food reported used increased slightly less rapidly with income than did the need for calories. 11/ But, the price-weighted index of food used per person increased more rapidly with income than did the need for calories. Some of this rise in quantity can be attributed to the choices of higher-cost foods at higher income levels--that is, more meat and less cereals. However, physiological needs related to age-sex differences help to explain the observed relationship between consumption and income.

Average needs for the other nutrients also vary with income because of age-sex distribution of the population at the various income levels, but none are as closely related to changes in income as food energy. Average needs for specific nutrients tend to relate closely to consumption of the food groups which supply a major proportion of the nutrient concerned. For example, part of the increase over the income range in consumption of dairy products is associated with

---

11/ U.S. Dept. Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, Dietary Levels of Households in the United States, Spring 1965, A Preliminary Report, ARS 62-17, January 1968.

the need for calcium, and part of the increase in consumption of all livestock products is associated with the need for protein.

Food Consumption Related to Income 12/

The quantity indexes of food consumption per capita were related statistically to changes in levels of money income. For all food, we found that a 10-percent increase in per capita income was associated with a 1-1/2 percent increase in per capita food consumption, both in 1955 and 1965 (cover chart and table 17). 13/ The relationship with income was essentially the same in 1965 as in 1955, despite a substantial increase in incomes over the decade. 14/

Consumption of animal products and crop products each increased an average of 1-1/2 percent as income increased 10-percent. For crop products, the consumption response to income changes was somewhat greater in 1965 than in 1955--probably because of a much greater increase in consumption of processed foods. But little change was noted for animal products.

Most foods experience higher consumption at higher incomes. Among the major food groups, beef, processed fruit, processed vegetables, and processed potatoes and sweetpotatoes stand out with the largest increases in consumption associated with increases in income. Beef consumption rose about 3 percent for each 10-percent increase in income, both in 1955 and 1965. But with little change in consumption of pork as income rose, all red meat increased only 2 percent for each increase of 10 percent in income.

Consumption of processed fruit, vegetables, and potatoes in 1965 each rose significantly with income--particularly for potatoes. Fresh fruit also rose with income but at a slower pace than processed fruit. Since use of fresh vegetables was largely unaffected by changes in income--due partly to the influence of home-grown vegetables--total vegetable consumption rose only 2 percent with each 10-percent rise in income. It compared with a 4-percent increase for total fruit and total potatoes and sweetpotatoes.

Although the income associations of consumption of processed fruits and processed vegetables much exceeded those of fresh fruits and vegetables, the associations were not as marked in 1965 as in 1955. And, in both cases, there was a downward shift in the overall consumption-income relation.

The strong association of processed potato consumption with income in 1965 overcame the effects of fresh potatoes, which showed essentially no change over income levels. A decade earlier, the use of processed potatoes was much less important and had little effect upon the response of total potatoes to income changes, even though the income association of processed potatoes was about the same as in 1965.

Dairy products also exhibited a fairly strong association with income changes. The income association was a bit larger in 1965 than a decade earlier. Almost all of the increase occurred for fluid milk products, as use of skim and low-fat milks--which have a high income association--became more common. Nevertheless, there was a downward shift in the overall consumption-income relation for all dairy products between 1955 and 1965--

---

12/ By Stephen J. Hiemstra.

13/ Per capita consumption indexes were fit as a function of per capita money income with data in 10 household income groups for 1965 and 7 groups for 1955. The below $1,000 and top income groups were omitted for both years. However, our cover chart shows the consumption-income function extrapolated to cover the omitted income groups. Incomes for 1955 were adjusted to 1964 dollars using the Consumer Price Index as a deflator. Data were fit in log form.

14/ A small decline in the entire income-consumption relation appears to have taken place between 1955 and 1965. The income elasticities were not significantly different but the intercept value for 1965 was below that of 1955.

Table 17.---Changes in food consumption indexes in response to changes in income, 1955 and 1965 1/

Food group	1955			1965		
	Constant term	Income coefficient 2/	R^2	Constant term	Income coefficient 2/	R^2
All food	1.530	0.151 (.008)	.99	1.472	0.164 (.011)	.98
Animal products, total	1.519	.154 (.013)	.98	1.469	.165 (.015)	.97
Meat, total	1.413	.188 (.026)	.96	1.354	.200 (.024)	.95
Beef	1.005	.319 (.027)	.98	.967	.320 (.034)	.96
Pork	2.042	-.013 (.033)	.18	2.073	-.023 (.024)	.33
Chicken	1.974	.009 (.054)	.08	2.111	-.035 (.024)	.47
Fish	1.926	.020 (.082)	.11	1.893	.031 (.063)	.17
Eggs	1.751	.080 (.011)	.95	2.174	-.056 (.020)	.70
Dairy, including butter	1.323	.216 (.012)	.99	1.180	.255 (.016)	.98
Fresh fluid milks	1.423	.184 (.040)	.90	1.172	.258 (.026)	.96
Processed	1.230	.245 (.020)	.98	1.188	.252 (.024)	.96
Animal fats, including butter	1.959	.008 (.104)	.03	1.625	.114 (.049)	.63
Crop products, total	1.555	.144 (.002)	.99	1.475	.164 (.009)	.99
Vegetable oils	1.359	.209 (.042)	.91	1.604	.124 (.028)	.84
Fruit, total	.931	.344 (.018)	.99	.867	.352 (.033)	.97
Fresh excluding melons	1.496	.160 (.014)	.98	1.350	.202 (.043)	.86
Processed	.203	.580 (.017)	.99	.362	.508 (.029)	.99
Vegetables, total	1.520	.154 (.013)	.98	1.394	.188 (.024)	.94
Fresh	1.938	.017 (.034)	.22	1.720	.086 (.041)	.60
Processed	.779	.393 (.037)	.98	.921	.335 (.029)	.97
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes, total	1.869	.042 (.032)	.50	.715	.400 (.046)	.95
Fresh	2.211	-.068 (.039)	.62	2.224	-.069 (.038)	.55
Processed	-.393	.759 (.051)	.99	-.783	.860 (.108)	.94
Cereals and flour	2.256	-.083 (.015)	.92	2.322	-.100 (.008)	.98
Sugar and sirups	1.694	.101 (.014)	.95	1.523	.149 (.017)	.95
Coffee	1.500	.159 (.022)	.96	1.985	.006 (.026)	.07

1/ Per capita consumption indexes were fit as a function of per capita money income with data in 10 household income groups for 1965 and 7 groups for 1955. The below $1,000 and top income groups were omitted for both years. Incomes for 1955 were adjusted to 1964 dollars using the Consumer Price Index as a deflator. Data were fitted in log form using the least-squares regression method. 2/ Standard errors of coefficients shown in parentheses.

which helps account for the downtrend in average per capita consumption.

Some foods showed no increase in consumption at higher income levels. These included pork, chicken, fish, fresh potatoes and sweetpotatoes, fresh vegetables, and coffee. Only eggs and cereals and flour appeared to be negatively associated with income in 1965. For eggs, this was a switch from 10 years earlier when consumption rose with income.

Animal fats showed little income association in 1955 but were positively associated with income a decade later. Vegetable oils were positively associated with income in both periods, but the association was less marked in 1965 than in 1955.

Statistical notes

Data problems--In converting food products as reported in the surveys to primary foods as used in the index many minor ingredients were lost. We did not come close to deriving the actual consumption levels for such foods as sugar and flour, for example, which are scattered in unmeasurable amounts throughout the processed foods. However, consideration was given to obtaining information on an ingredient, even though the quantities were small, if there was significant regional, urbanization, or income differences in use of the food mixture. Hopefully, the patterns of consumption are representative. The same average commodity conversion factors were applied to mixtures of primary ingredients across the income scale and usually for all regional and urbanization groups.

In addition to omitting minor ingredients, it was not possible to determine precisely the ingredients of mixed foods. Amounts of the various kinds of fats and oils and types of dairy products used in bakery products, for example, were pertinent to obtaining the retail-store value of these items--since there is considerable difference in the price of butter as opposed to lard or vegetable oil, or fluid milk as opposed to dry milk. In this case, ingredient use by the baking industry, as reported by Bureau of the Census, determined the factors which were used for the 1955 survey data. Such factors, and others obtained in various ways, were not updated in computing the 1965 cross-sectional indexes in most instances. Reflecting differences in industry practice was deemed of less importance than retaining comparability of factors which, at best, are approximations.

In 1965, a more detailed product breakdown of conglomerate food groupings was available than in 1955. Total use for sub-items was given by region and urbanization--but not by income. In 1955, this detail had to be compiled by hand and only the most critical situations warranted the effort.

Adjustment to include singles.--The 1955 cross sectional indexes (U.S. total only) were adjusted to include the food consumption pattern for 1-person households (table 15). The distribution of persons eating in these households and their average consumption is known, but the amount consumed at various income levels is not available. Assuming that their consumption pattern would vary by income at the same per capita rate as for 2-or-more person households, an index for 1-person household consumption was constructed. It was integrated with the index for 2-or-more person households using population weights.

Since three-fourths of the 1-person households had incomes of less than $3,000 in 1955, almost all of the impact on the consumption pattern falls in the first 3 income groups. This concentration at lower income levels negates any serious error introduced by the adjustment method.

Coverage of surveys.--Food used at home as reported in the surveys included quantities purchased, home produced, received as gift (including Federally donated foods) or received as pay. All food eaten away from home, except for packed lunches, is excluded.

Cross-sectional information on household expenditures for all food eaten away from home is available. 15/ But data on food eaten away from home are not available by commodity.

Complete diets for a 24-hour period--at home as well as away from home--were obtained for 15,000 individuals as part of the 1965 survey. 16/ But since this information is largely in the form of mixed dishes, conversion to primary foods at the retail store level, such as we have for the national time series and have estimated for the at-home food obtained in the household surveys (as expressed in the cross-sectional indexes) is difficult and may not be feasible.

15/ See "Expenditures for Food Away from Home," by Corinne Lebovit. National Food Situation, NFS-122, November 1967.

16/ Consumer and Food Economics Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, Food Intake and Nutritive Value of Diets of Men, Women, and Children in the United States, Spring 1965, A Preliminary Report, ARS 62-18, March 1969. 97pp. Separate data on quantities of foods consumed away from home are not in this publication but are planned for a future report.